



Prevention Quality Indicator 90 (PQI 90)

Prevention Quality Overall Composite

July 2022

Area-Level Indicator

Type of Score: Rate

Prepared by:

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

qualityindicators.ahrq.gov

DESCRIPTION

Prevention Quality Indicators (PQI) overall composite per 100,000 population, ages 18 years and older. Includes hospitalizations for one of the following conditions: diabetes with short-term complications, diabetes with long-term complications, uncontrolled diabetes without complications, diabetes with lower-extremity amputation, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, hypertension, heart failure, bacterial pneumonia, or urinary tract infection.

[NOTE: The software provides the rate per population. However, common practice reports the measure as per 100,000 population. The user must multiply the rate obtained from the software by 100,000 to report hospitalizations per 100,000 population.]

NUMERATOR

Hospital discharges, for patients ages 18 years and older, that meet the inclusion and exclusion rules for the numerator in any of the following PQIs:

- PQI 01 Diabetes Short-Term Complications Admission Rate
- PQI 03 Diabetes Long-Term Complications Admission Rate
- PQI 05 Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) or Asthma in Older Adults Admission Rate
- PQI 07 Hypertension Admission Rate
- PQI 08 Heart Failure Admission Rate
- PQI 11 Community-Acquired Pneumonia Admission Rate
- PQI 12 Urinary Tract Infection Admission Rate
- PQI 14 Uncontrolled Diabetes Admission Rate
- PQI 15 Asthma in Younger Adults Admission Rate
- PQI 16 Lower-Extremity Amputation among Patients with Diabetes Rate

Discharges that meet the inclusion and exclusion rules for the numerator in more than one of the above PQIs are counted only once in the composite numerator.

DENOMINATOR

Population ages 18 years and older in the metropolitan area[†] or county. Hospital discharges in the numerator are assigned to the denominator based on the metropolitan area or county of the patient residence, not the metropolitan area or county of the hospital where the discharge occurred.² May be combined with uncontrolled diabetes as a single indicator as a simple sum of the rates to form the Healthy People 2010 indicator (note that the AHRQ QI™ excludes transfers to avoid double-counting cases).

[†] The term “metropolitan area” (MA) was adopted by the U.S. Census in 1990 and referred collectively to metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs), and primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs). In addition, “area” could refer to either 1) FIPS county, 2) modified FIPS county, 3) 1999 OMB Metropolitan Statistical Area, or 4) 2003 OMB Metropolitan Statistical Area. Micropolitan Statistical Areas are not used in the QI software.